

Eisenhower Snubs Farmers, Backs Benson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Eisenhower today rejected widespread demands that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson resign, and defended Benson's policies. In a new conference following a brief tour of the farm belt, Eisenhower said he thinks farmers generally are happy that what he called operating farmers constitute a majority of the advisory commission now working with Benson.

He said Benson should not be criticized because he has not produced a one-line cure for all of the nation's evils.

Eisenhower said cattlemen certainly want some change, and realize that the first answer to skidding farm prices is the fact that there are too many cattle. He said he has some ideas on how to reduce the cattle population, but was not ready to go into detail today.

On farm policies, the President was asked about his campaign statements that he favored full or 100 percent of parity for basic farm products rather than 90 percent.

He quickly said he had never promised price supports based on 100 percent of parity, but still stood behind seeing that the farmers got their full share of the American economy. He explained that by this he thought farm prices should be in relation to the benefits of other segments of the economy and that the farmers should share equally with management and labor. But he said that he, in no way, meant to support the idea of price supports hooked to 100 percent of parity.

(In his major agricultural policy speech during the 1952 campaign,

at Kasson, Minn., on Sept. 6, 1952, Eisenhower said:

"I firmly believe that agriculture is entitled to a fair share of the national income . . . a fair share is not merely 90 percent of parity, but full parity.")

'15 for 15' Parties To Hear Charney On TV Tomorrow

Progressives throughout the city are organizing "15-for-15" parties to hear George Blake Charney, People's Rights candidate for District Attorney, in his first TV campaign appearance over WABD (Channel 5) at 7:45 tomorrow (Friday) night.

The "15-for-15" slogan was coined by a Charney campaign worker who announced he was inviting 15 friends for 15 minutes to his home to watch the Charney telecast.

"This will be the first time some of them will see a real Communist on TV," the campaign worker said.

Charney is labor secretary of the New York Communist Party and is one of the 13 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act. He is now out on bail pending appeal.

He will speak over WLIB (1190 kc) today (Thursday) at 10:15 a.m., on "Ben Davis and the City Elections."

Sunday afternoon at 5 Charney and Mrs. Mercedes Arroyo will broadcast in Spanish from WBNX (1390 kc).

Daily Worker

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IMPELLITTERI OFF BALLOT

Mayor Vincent Impellitteri was dropped yesterday from New York City's mayoralty campaign by a court ruling, which upset his bid to run as an independent candidate, following his defeat last month in the Democratic primary. New York Supreme Court Judge

William H. Munson ruled that voter petitions to place Impellitteri's name on the ballot as an independent in the Nov. 3 election were invalid. His ruling cannot be appealed.

Impellitteri's attorney, John J. McGrath, said the Mayor "naturally is disappointed that his candidacy should be so abruptly terminated."

The Mayor attempted to get his name on the ballot as the "Experience Party" candidate after losing the regular Democratic nomination last Sept. 15 to Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Munson said 18,911 of the 24,187 signatures on Impellitteri's petitions were invalid, most of them because the signers failed to register for the general election.

The dropping of Impellitteri from the race narrowed the field of candidates to four, Wagner, Harold Riegelman, Republican; Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party, and Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party.

Judge Munson's ruling came on a motion by the attorney for the regular city Democratic organization, William J. O'Shea.

City CIO unions yesterday spurred plans for an all-out election mobilization of its more than 300,000 members.

The highlight of the activity will be the Manhattan Center rally Oct. 29, sponsored by the City CIO Committee for Robert F. Wagner. The meeting will be televised for one hour, 9 to 10 p.m. over WABD, Channel 5.

Other major TV broadcasts by the CIO will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 9:30 p.m. over WABD, and Oct. 27 at 9 p.m. over the same network. The CIO will appeal for its candidate on foreign-language radio and spot announcement broadcasts over WHOM and WBNX every day next week. A

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NEGRO BRAKEMAN HIRED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

For the first time in its history the Pennsylvania Railroad has hired a Negro brakeman. It was learned yesterday. He is Charles Morris, of 219 W. 139 St.

The announcement was made by Elmer A. Carte, of the State Commission Against Discrimination, who recently exacted promises from three major New York Railroads that they would cease their historic anti-Negro hiring policies.

The hiring followed charges to the SCAD that the railroads were violating the state law by barring Negroes in the "operating" crafts.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has jurisdiction over Pennsylvania brakemen, also promised it would not bar Negroes. The BRT nationally maintains a lily-white admission policy but the New York lodges have been forced to discard this section of the constitution because of the state law.

Carter said the Pennsylvania Railroad had opened jobs for Negroes up to the rank of conductor. Conductor is the highest rank in the division. He hailed the action as "an authentic milestone in the Negro's struggle for employment opportunities."

Pennsylvania in the past year or so has had a great deal of trouble finding applicants for the brakeman jobs, and has recently eased physical and age qualifications.

Steel Union to Ask Pensions Of Close to \$200 a Month

By GEORGE MORRIS

An improvement in the pension plan to bring benefits close to \$200 a month, and a better health and life insurance plan paid entirely by the companies, will be demanded in next contract negotiations, a discussion by the Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America indicated yesterday.

The 170-man body, consisting of representatives of all districts of the 1,200,000-member union, met in Hotel Commodore yesterday. For the first time, its sessions were open to the press.

This morning's session will take up the annual wage guarantee demand, and the afternoon session today will consider incentives.

David J. McDonald, the union's

president called the sessions "Opening between now and next June."

"We want to listen to you," he told the meeting as he opened the session. "We have never tried anything like this before. It is not our intention to adopt a wage policy at this session. It is too early. It would be foolhardy for us to adopt a policy now with the chance of so many things hap-

The discussion in the committee, opened on each topic with a report by one of the union's staff of experts, was the first major indication of the sort of fight labor may develop in next year's wage struggle. The steel union's pact expires next June 30.

For the first time since the pen-

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Non-Op Rail Strike Vote Ordered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Officials of 15 railroad unions today ordered a strike vote by clerks, signalmen and other non-operating rail workers to back up demands for new contract benefits.

The unions asked the National Mediation Board to enter the dispute and set up bargaining talks with the carriers.

G. E. Leighty, chairman of the unions' negotiating committee, said the railroads had refused to discuss union demands for a new health and welfare plan, higher Sunday pay and other contract benefits.

Leighty said Dec. 1 will be the deadline for returning the ballots.

Gen. Bennike Due Today

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The UN truce supervisor in Palestine, Danish Gen. Vagn Bennike, said today a further outbreak of violence on the Arab-Israeli frontier is "quite possible."

Bennike, summoned to UN to report, is due in New York tomorrow.

FUND DRIVE TOPS HALFWAY MARK

We went over the half-way mark yesterday in our campaign for \$60,000. Though the response has been splendid, it's been a long, tough haul so far. The second half will also be tough—but let's not make it long. With the magnificent love and devotion for the paper shown by thousands of readers, we know we'll come through. In simple fact, we have to.

From Harlem comes a cry pretty close to anguish: "Where, oh, where are all those days' pay??? We're sending you our second day's pay, and would sure like a little competition. We had hoped to popularize the idea of a Day's Pay to the DW. True, it's a lot of money . . . but a few minutes contemplation of what life would

Received yesterday	\$ 970.40
Total so far	\$30,088.13
Still to go	\$29,911.87

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

be like without the Worker will convince any reader a Day's Pay isn't too great a sacrifice."

The letter is from "two Harlem readers" who earlier sent a day's pay and urged all readers to do likewise. We merely reported the fact and suggestion. Now we join in their plea for company in

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO Woodworkers Call for Big Power Parley See Page 2

Rabbi Silver Warns Witchhunts in Schools, Churches Breed Fascism

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Fear of communism led to the Nazi government in Germany and the fascist regime in Italy and, unless we are careful here, a similar breed of American fascists will ride into office, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver declared here in his weekend sermon. "Many Americans," he stated, "have come to fear the process of limiting our liberties will continue until they are permanently lost." Such fears are sharply aggra-

vated by numerous congressional investigations of universities, churches, artists and journalists, he said.

"Methods of the investigations," he added, "seem to deny the traditional American protection of the law; they seem to trespass on basic American freedoms. Americans have to apologize for the investigations."

"We hear of book burnings, things we used to associate with

the Nazis; of the removal of books from State Department libraries abroad, books whose authors are not Communists, but who entertain ideas that are unorthodox and therefore displeasing to some persons in the government."

"Liberal members of the Protestant clergy are attacked by fundamentalists within their own groups as Communist fellow-travelers, not because they are, but because of their views. We read

blanket condemnations of the Protestant churches.

"Rabbis no longer among the living are publicly branded by turn-coat Communists as enemies of the U.S. even though they are no longer alive to defend themselves."

His sermon closed with the hope that Americans would soon begin to speak out in defense of American liberties again. He said he felt the speaking out had already begun.

CIO Woodworkers Urge Big Powers Peace Parley

VANCOUVER, B.C., Oct. 21.—Passage of a resolution declaring world tensions which threaten war should be resolved by conferences among the major powers was a positive highlight of the 17th annual CIO International Woodworkers of America convention here last week.

The resolution, brought in by the 6,000-member Vancouver Local 217, met little opposition.

Delegates also demonstrated that IWA's traditional democracy is far from dead when they resoundingly defeated a series of moves to amend the union constitution to cut down on rank and file control of their union.

The convention defeated propositions to permit amending the constitution at convention instead of by referendum vote; to hold conventions biennially instead of annually; and to do away with referendum ballots except on election of officers and issues involving funds.

The move for biennial conventions was defeated on a division of the house, after a voice vote had been announced as having carried the proposal.

Increases in per capita tax and in officers' salaries, which have had quite a vogue in other CIO and many AFL unions, were also rejected by some 380 delegates from the U. S., Canada and Alaska.

Resolutions calling for full-scale government public works programs at union wages and conditions and for sending a trade union delegation to tour the Orient to probe trade possibilities were non-concurred in at the recommendation of the resolutions committee.

Committee secretary Tim Sullivan, who is president of IWA's Klamath Basin District No. 6, declared the resolution calling for public works was "communist."

FOREIGN TRADE

A resolution approving trade with "friendly countries" was adopted but, in the setting of extensive Soviet-baiting by IWA international officers and invited speakers, it was clear this proposal applied only to the shrinking capitalist sector.

Need for a peacetime economy and trade with all countries was raised from the floor by Vancouver delegates, but their arguments failed to sway the majority.

Yet all during the convention week, British Columbia plywood plants shut down and the graveyard shift was eliminated other operations.

A resolution approving the principle of AFL-CIO non-raiding pacts was approved after long debate. Opponents declared that Dave Beck, president of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and other AFL leaders could not be trusted. The major-

ity sentiment, however, was for ending suicidal raiding.

Extension of broad negotiations beyond the Pacific Northwest was urged in another resolution.

The contracts and negotiations committee deleted a paragraph which would have provided rank and file control of broad negotiations from the outset. The deleted paragraph would have given a convention mandate running counter to the recent decision of the Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee to do away with the traditional broad negotiating conference.

OFFICERS

All IWA international officers except a trustee were nominated for reelection without opposition. The incumbent, Tim Sullivan, faces Emmett Lawson, president of Northern California District 13, in a race for a six-year trusteeship.

Scheduled to succeed themselves for two more years are president A. F. Hartung; 1st vice-president J. E. Dusey; 2nd vice-president Claude Ballard, and secretary-treasurer Carl Winn.

An estimated 20 Negro delegates from IWA's locals in the South attended the convention. At their request, next year's convention will be held in Milwaukee rather than in Minneapolis. The Negro woodworkers said Milwaukee is somewhat freer of discrimination.

McCARTHYISM

McCarthyism was denounced in a resolution, and the stand of the IWA for repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Walter-McCarran acts was reaffirmed. Early in the convention, however, officers rammed through a motion sustaining their ouster of Karly Larsen from elective union positions by McCarthyite methods.

CIO president Walter Reuther headed a long list of guest speakers. He argued the millions in the world who earn less than \$1 a week must be fed "in order to defeat Communism."

The resolution calling for solving world tensions through major power conferences was adopted, although it conflicted with the officers' report approved earlier in the convention.

The officers welcomed the truce in Korea, and Hartung in his opening remarks said he hoped "that this will be the start of a permanent peace." But the officers' report also expressed "small patience with those who have been speaking of the meaningless, purposeless Korean War."

The officers adopted an Eisenhower-Dulles stance on the cold war, declaring "this is the hour

HIGH COURT DENIES HEARING TO DOOMED NEGRO PRISONER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Supreme Court yesterday denied a hearing to Wesley Robert Wells, San Quentin, Calif., Negro prisoner sentenced to the gas chamber for injuring a prison guard with a cuspidor in April, 1947.

"If Wells is executed he will be the only person ever put to death by the state of California for an assault where no life was taken," his appeal to the Supreme Court said.

Wells claimed he was denied proper defense and the fundamentals of fairness and justice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—News that the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review the unprecedented death sentence against Wesley Robert Wells came with shocking suddenness to his supporters today.

They lost no time, however, in laying plans for new efforts to save the life of a man who once had virtually no friends and supporters outside of prison walls but is now the object of a growing defense movement.

The Supreme Court had only been in session two weeks of its fall term when it issued its curt refusal.

A spokesman for the State

Committee to Save Wells' Life said the committee will be called into emergency session shortly to intensify its campaign to win justice in the case.

Wells, 44, a Negro prisoner who has been locked in San Quentin's death row for six years, was sentenced to the gas chamber under an obscure law, never applied before, for throwing a cuspidor at a prison guard in 1947.

Federal Judge Louis Goodman ruled March 30, 1951, that Wells was denied "due process" of law when he was sentenced to die under a statute that prescribes death for a prisoner serving a life term who assaults a guard.

In a scathing denunciation of the authorities' "over zealous . . . attempt" to put Wells to death, Judge Goodman ruled Wells was not subject to the obscure statute. He found Wells' sentence "was not in any true or judicial sense a life term."

Judge Goodman was reversed, however, by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the death sentence was restored. The appeal asking review of this action is what was turned down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Wells had originally been sentenced to prison at the age of 19 for taking a car without the owner's permission. The sentence was lengthened, however, after Wells' refusal to submit to prison jimmecrow got him into continual jams with authorities.

At the time of the alleged assault at Folsom prison, Wells' sentence was "five years to life."

Chief Justice Earl Warren abstained from voting on the Wells' appeal. Warren as governor of California had refused to grant clemency to Wells.

Vote Keeps UE At Westinghouse Nutall Plant

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22 (FP)—

The United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers swamped its two rivals in an NLRB vote for bargaining rights at the Nuttall Works of Westinghouse Electric Corp. here.

The vote was: UE 259 CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, 60, and AFL-International Association of Machinists, 59. The IAM and IUE made their bid for representation rights for the 450 plant employees following the long and bitter strike in 1952 led by the UE.

Detroit Teachers Demand Increase Of \$200 a Year

DETROIT, Oct. 21 (FP)—Increases in the scale of \$200 a year are demanded of the Detroit board of education by the Detroit Federation of Teachers, AFL. Similar raises would apply to all 13,000 employees of the board.

The union acted when it discovered that Supt. Dondineau had attempted to sneak through a raise ranging from \$600 to \$1400 a year during the summer vacation period for 41 administrative officials of the system. The teachers don't oppose some raises for top officials but think the working teachers and the rest should be in on it too and on an equal basis.

The board, which had approved of the sneak raise, reversed itself when the union discovered the action. The teachers presented a petition for the raise of \$200 for all, signed by 7,000 of the 8,500 teachers under contract. It was reported that some teachers, anxious for promotion, hesitated about signing until they knew how many others were in on the fight.

In one school all but two signed. One was ill, the other was promotion-conscious. When this one found out that he was virtually alone he too wanted to sign but the union livewires in the school told him it was too late, as the petition had already been turned in.

The union says that increased state tax collections can finance the raises. Supt. Dondineau is not so sure. His sneak raise for the top dogs would have cost \$32,000 a year. The raise for everybody is estimated to cost \$2,600,000.

Five Negroes On Ballot in Ecorse, Mich.

ECORSE, Mich., Oct. 21.—The Oct. 6 primary election here in which three Negro citizens were nominated for council, was a great step forward in the struggle of the Negro people, assisted by their white allies to break jimmecrow in the city council.

The Negro candidates are: Greeley Dukes, Harvey Eason and James Boyd, who ran sixth, seventh and eighth respectively in a field of 21 candidates. Six are to be elected.

Most vicious opponent of breaking down the lily-white character of the council is the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, which knows that if a Negro candidate gets in FEPC will right away be placed on the council agenda. No FEPC clause exists in the CIO steel workers' contract with Great Lakes Corporation. The Steel Union took a hands off policy in the election, no one hearing from its top brass like president of USA-CIO 1290, Chuck Younglove.

The Regional Director of USA-CIO here is Tom Shane, nephew of the late Phil Murray. Shane always is chairman of the Steel Worker's convention FEPC Committee, but limits all action as far as his own region is concerned to talk at the convention. The Steel Union leaders are playing a do-nothing role in breaking through jimmecrow in the Ecorse Council.

On the other hand, a coalition of trade union, political and community leaders backed up the Negro peoples' campaign for winning representation. The coalition worked especially in the white community with leaflets and house to house work. Rank and file workers played an active part.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the street name, to 414 AL 4-1904.

Strike at Armour Reinstates 3 Who Protested Excessive Hours

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 21.—Packinghouse workers walked off the job at the big Armour plant here last week, when the company arbitrarily fired three employees who refused to work additional overtime after they had already worked 70 hours in that week.

More than half the 2,000 members of Local 42 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers walked off the job in protest. On the third day the company gave in to the union's demand for reinstatement of the three.

Extensive work hours have been loaded on the Armour workers here because the company is shifting work here from plants which it is closing down in Memphis and Indianapolis.

Members of Local 42, now back at work, hail the union victory as a big step toward preventing the Armour Co. from destroying the gains recently won in the new contract with the Big Four packing companies.

Other labor news in this area was highlighted by mass layoffs in major industries.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter

Workers Union, Local 82, is faced with a disastrous layoff at the American Zinc Co.'s Fairmount City plant. Recently a two-day strike forced the company to sign a new contract, but a week later Howard I. Young, American Zinc Co. president announced that 400 of the 650 employees here would be laid off permanently by Nov. 1. Low prices for slab zinc and high production costs are given as reasons for the company's 25 percent reduction in its national production.

The Commonwealth Steel Plant in Granite City, Ill., is laying off about 2,000 of its 4,500 workers for an indefinite period. This plant has in the past made Army tanks. Rumors are that the Government has failed to renew the Commonwealth contract, awarding the work instead to the General Motors plant in Pennsylvania.

American Steel Foundries is down to a four day week, and other workers who have just come through long strikes, such as the AFL bus drivers and the CIO Lewis Metal Workers, who won 10 and 8½ cents respectively, are facing mass layoffs.

New California Governor Names Big Business Men to Posts

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 21. (FP).—No huzzahs are going up from labor over California's new governor, Goodwin Knight, who

has taken over from Earl Warren, now chief justice of the U.S.

Knight has announced frankly that his aim is to get "top-level business executives" to take over important state jobs, on the same basis as in the present administration in Washington. He has already appointed John M. Pierce, an official of the Western Oil & Gas Assn., as finance director and is following this pattern in filling other open positions.

He said he "believes" in the unemployment insurance law, but has joined its enemies, who unduly emphasize isolated instances of chiseling.

Knight brushed aside labor protests over his announced intention to appoint William A. Burkett as state director of employment. Burkett is the man who started the investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1952. He is a former agent in its intelligence unit.

As a regent of the University of California, Knight was all for the controversial regents' oath requiring university employees to swear their loyalty.

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(Continued from Page 1)

big leaflet distribution has been scheduled at subway entrances, shop gates and busy areas.

Though the City CIO, particularly such unions as the Transport Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Textile Workers, were going into high gear behind Wagner, there was no sign that they were pressing the Democratic candidate for a firmer position on key municipal issues.

Wagner, despite promises to seek a reduced fare and to eliminate the Transit Authority, has not yet spoken up on a fiscal program of ending the brazen underassessments on big commercial and industrial property which is mostly responsible for the fiscal crisis of the city. The CIO and those AFL unions which have joined in endorsing Wagner, have thus far been content to rely on New Deal pledges made by Wagner.

The campaign spotlight thus far—Wagner's challenge to Dewey that he reveal the list of persons who sought parole for convicted labor extortionist Joe Fay—shifted to Rudolph Halley, Liberal nominee, yesterday. Halley showed reporters a list of 98 names which he said was the "complete" roster of persons who wrote to Dewey or the State Parole Board on Fay's behalf.

Halley took pains to emphasize that none of them was even "remotely" identifiable as the prominent Republican said by Wagner to have interceded for Fay.

The World-Telegram said that Dave Beck, AFL Teamster president was included on the list. The New York Times, yesterday morning, however, published a denial by Beck that he had interceded in Fay's behalf.

POW Changes Mind, Decides to Return to U.S.

MUNSAN, Oct. 21.—The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission said today one of 23 American prisoners refusing repatriation has decided to return to the U.S. He is Pfc. Edward D. Dickerson, 23, of Crackers Neck, Va.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Eisenhower said today Americans are taught so little of their duty to the nation that he sometimes wonders why more American prisoners in Korea did not fall for Communist propaganda.

A Pentagon official said today that Chinese and Korean prisoners in Korea who have refused to listen to "explaners" will be freed Jan. 27.

Churchill Asks Confidence Vote On Guiana Move

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill tonight demanded a vote of confidence on his Government's action in rushing troops to the British Guiana Colony, suspending the Constitution there and ousting Premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan and five of his People's Progressive Party ministers.

Churchill called for the confidence vote on the eve of a debate of the issue in Commons and shortly after Jagan arrived in London.

Jagan was accompanied by the deposed education minister, L.F.S. Burnham. They plan to appeal to the Laborite opposition.

In a white paper, issued yesterday Colonial Secretary Oliver Lytton charged Jagan with attempting to set up a "Communist" state. Jagan denied the accusation in Amsterdam, while enroute here.

Chile Nitrate Strikers Win

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 22.—A 55-day strike by 10,000 workers and employees of the Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Co. was settled this week.

The strikers returned to their jobs in the Pedro de Valdivia and Maria Helena nitrate fields after a government-proposed settlement granted them pay increases averaging about 30 cents a day.

NMU Convention Votes to Eliminate By-Elections, Cut Social Services

By HARRY RAYMOND

With a small active minority opposing several administration-proposed amendments to the CIO National Maritime Union constitution, delegates to the ninth convention of the NMU in Manhattan Center began the process of slashing some social services and increasing executive power of the president.

Sharp but brief floor debates preceded the voting on 17 constitutional amendments recommended by the NMU national council.

One lone delegate challenged

the move to eliminate by-elections. He charged it was "like taking away a bit of democracy to make the trains run faster."

But supporters of president Joseph Curran, stressing the \$15,000-a-year cost of these off-year elections, quickly swamped the opposition by 355 to 21.

There were 124 of the officially-listed 501 delegates not voting.

A new amendment empowers Curran to designate from the national officers an "executive to act in his absence." A minority on executive assistant be on the ballot in the biennial elections.

VACANCIES
Considerable opposition was expressed over an amendment on filling vacancies in the office of president, national secretary, or national treasurer.

Madeline Ford, former N.Y. Port Patrolman, lead a floor fight against an amendment which would fill such vacancies by the vice-president who received the highest vote in the previous election.

"We should have the right to vote for the vice-president who may step up," Miss Ford declared.

Missing Docker's Body Reported Found in River

The body of Harold Brogan, longshoreman who worked as night hiring boss at Pier 32 in New York, was found floating in the Hudson River near the pier yesterday. Brogan had been an outspoken foe of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association which was ousted from the AFL a month ago for harboring criminals.

Deputy Chief Inspector James Leggett said there was no question the body which bobbed to the surface of the river today was that of Brogan, although positive identification was awaiting a fingerprint check. The tentative identification was based on a missing toe and a dental plate.

Frank Schoolenmaker, harbor master for the Moore-McCormack Steamship Line, discovered the body.

An autopsy was ordered to determine the cause of death.

Dock workers at Pier 32 said Brogan did not punch his time card after finishing work early on Sept. 30. They said his street clothing had remained hanging in his locker.

Brogan vanished only two days after his ILA Local No. 895 voted to abandon the Ryan organization and affiliate with the new union chartered by the AFL.

Don't Miss It!

Joseph Starobin
just returned from
CHINA

and the only American correspondent to have visited liberated

VIET NAM

will tell of his two and one-half year tour in Europe and Asia as correspondent for the Daily Worker

Friday, Nov. 13

8 P.M.

Manhattan Plaza, 86 E. 4th St.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. Adm. 40c.
Questions from the floor.

Iran Decrees Martial Law in Oil Centers; Meets U.S. Envoy

TEHRAN, Iran, Oct. 21.—Premier Fazlollah Zahedi today declared martial law in eight Iranian oil centers.

Two former provincial governors-general and the former government propaganda director have been arrested as supporters of ousted premier Mohammed Mosaddegh, it was announced, and 50 school teachers have been fired.

Zahedi conferred here today with Herbert Hoover, Jr., son of former President Hoover, who is here as a U. S. government oil

commissioner and American Ambassador Loy W. Henderson.

Eggers, Jersey Demo Leader, Backs GOP Slate

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 21.—Former Mayor Frank Hague Eggers today bolted the Democratic Party to support Republican gubernatorial candidate Paul L. Truist.

Eggers, one of two minority city commissioners in Mayor John V. Kenny's Administration, said he was temporarily deserting the party because Democratic nominee Robert B. Meyner was "bossed" by Kenny.

Eggers was said to have mailed letters to 30,000 county residents, urging a vote for the entire Republican ticket. He coupled the plea with a scathing attack on Kenny.

CRC Answers Brownell; Urges Big Saturday Conference

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday made public its answer to the demand by the Subversive Activities Control Board demand that it register as "a Communist front" organization, and urged that the anti-McCarran Act conference this Saturday be widely attended.

The CRC urged that the petition of U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell be dismissed because its activities have been "designed to and did in fact contribute to the defense, protection and advancement of the constitutional

and civil rights and liberties of the Negro people and of the working people of the U. S. generally, and to the promotion and preservation of peace in the world.

The Saturday conference, sponsored by the CRC, has been called to "fight the McCarran Law prosecutions and McCarthyism" and will convene at 10:30 a.m. at Yugoslav American home, 405 W. 41 St.

The conference schedule calls for registration from 10:30 to 11 (Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Solution

The only remedy the Administration seems to have for the farm crisis is a proposal to abolish the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The next proposal will be to meet the problem of lay-off by abolishing the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

James Byrnes Ears Get Pinned Back

A TORRENT of protests has forced a temporary retreat of the South Carolina racist, James F. Byrnes from one post in the United Nations where he serves as a United States delegate. But he is still there. However, developments over the past week point to the possibility of removing this "disgraceful representative from the world parliament devoted to peace and human rights."

Byrnes was removed by the U. S. delegation from the human rights commission after continuing protests, mainly from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In the Ad Hoc Committee, to which he was forced to retreat, he was stung and silenced by the Soviet delegation as the committee considered the question of new members.

Byrnes, with his racist neck stuck out invitingly, opposed admitting Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary into the UN. Of all reasons given by Byrnes was the old cliché that these countries, who are no longer ruled by landlords and capitalists, do not "respect the rights and interests of their own people." The quoted words are Byrnes' own.

THIS FROM a Governor of a state where 45 percent of the population is not represented in any part of the elective, executive or administrative authority of the government. The roads of South Carolina are dotted with groups of Negro prisoners doing forced labor in chain gangs.

John McCary, editor of "Lighthouse & Informer," a weekly newspaper, recently had to serve a 60-day chain gang sentence because he published an interview of a framed Negro youth condemned to die on a "rapist" charge. The white reporter who wrote the same story has not ever been arrested. Since when did Byrnes, as the Governor of South Carolina, ever "respect the rights and interest" of any by a small group of whites in that state?

As was to be expected, Byrnes did not get away with it. Jacob A. Malik, the Soviet delegate, shot back at Byrnes:

"Look at your own state. I have read in the American press that you are called 'racist number one'—in other words, someone who is in favor of violating human rights and therefore the

charter of the United Nations."

BYRNES COULD not answer the charges, looked at the ceiling and then stole out of the committee room. This is what befits the man who supports the planned robbery of Negro children of the educational rights to the tune of millions of dollars a year. It was the sort of lashing any thumper for white supremacy should get every time he opens his yap in the UN. But what does this show the United States and its citizens, the majority of whom do not agree at all with the political and racial views of Byrnes?

It shows that the American citizenry does not control its government, its foreign policy and the selection of its representatives. With Sen. McCarthy on the right imposing an illegal congressional censorship, with Eisenhower bowing to the Wisconsin fuhrer and wooing the southern racists, the decent body of Americans are left out of consideration entirely.

LOOK AT the opposition to Byrnes which Eisenhower brushed aside. The NAACP made strong representations against the Byrnes appointment. The National Dental Association, representing every Negro dentist in the U. S. opposed Byrnes, so did the National Medical Association, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the National Baptist Convention, the AFL, CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action and the United Negro press.

Whom does Byrnes represent then? Certainly not the real citizens of the United States. And it seems to me that the people cannot afford to let up the fight on this racist interloper in the United Nations halls where there should be room for only supporters of brotherhood and peace.

Malik, the Soviet representative has spoken the truth. We knew it all the time. But the incident should remind us that we cannot be complacent about Byrnes and the manner in which he was forced upon us.

P. S. Thanks to a "Harlem Friend" for \$10 and to "Anonymous" for a \$2 contribution. The column total now is \$306.50. Where are all of those parties I used to hear about where hundreds of dollars were expected to be raised? Now is the time!

British Co-Ops' Paper Denounces Attack on Guiana

LONDON, Oct. 21 (ALN).—Loudly and stridently though it has shouted about a "Communist-led plot" in British Guiana, the Tory government has not been able to drown the voice of the British people protesting the latest example of imperialist repression.

The editor of Reynolds News, Sunday newspaper of the 11 million-member Cooperative movement, asked:

"Where, if there really was a plot, are the machine guns, the bombs? Hasn't the government found one little bomb yet? Which particular public services were being interfered with? By which ministers? What did they actually DO to damage services?"

"Where are the sworn statements by policemen whose loyalty was tampered with? How did the PPP (People's Progressive Party) ministers plan to establish and maintain their Communist state—with the British and American navies and air forces controlling the Atlantic?"

"Where, in short is the EVIDENCE that these people had a plan worked out and the equipment and organization ready for the forceful overthrow of the constitution?"

The editorial said Oliver Lyttleton, colonial secretary "must be forced to answer these questions and the British people must ask themselves how much longer we dare risk this dangerous man at the head of the colonial empire? Unless Lyttleton is stopped we can say goodbye to all hopes of colored and white races cooperating freely in the commonwealth."

"Kenya, Malaya, Central Africa, now Guiana—how many more colonies must be held down by British bayonets, how many more races to be browbeaten into temporary submission?"

In the same paper, Labor MP Fenner Brockway said: "It is to be hoped when parliament meets there will be the most vigorous protest from the Labor benches against the outrage which the government has committed against this colony."

Behind the British government, he wrote, "are two sinister forces. The first are the sugar barons, with their backers in the City of London; they fear trade union challenge, they fear nationalization."

"The second are reactionary elements in the U. S.; they fear the emergence of 'communism' on the American continent, and ever since the PPP victory in April have been urging the British government to intervene."

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7964.

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Six Weeks to Christmas

IT IS SIX WEEKS to Christmas. No, I'm not reminding you to do your shopping early—the commercial ads will take care of that.

One of the blessings of a Socialist society would be to eliminate the waste and nuisance of advertising. The money saved in cigarette advertisements alone would finance researches in cancer, polio, etc.

I am not a devotee of either the radio or the TV. Of course this is an admission that may lower my social standing considerably.

A friend of mine told me that a four year old child in her family asked: "Have you got a TV, Aunt Mamie?" When the answer was "No," the little tot exclaimed in horror, as if she had discovered someone had no underwear, "What! No TV?"

I hasten to add that the radio and TV are wonderful inventions, are capable of becoming universal educational mediums, when they are freed from the stupefying grip of big companies' advertising departments.

Where I have been resting there is a TV set. After occasionally watching it for several weeks I say frankly I don't want one. Reading and conversation are in danger of becoming lost arts, and for what? Trite, silly, melodramatic, maudlin stuff, not equal to old-fashioned vaudeville and burlesque.

I saw many big named stars and programs, such as "I Love Lucy." I know I would have loved Grandpa, but Lucy, and her temperamental husband to whom she has to cater, are boring.

As for the TV jokes, stories, anecdotes, my sister Kathie can do better any day. But of course she wouldn't pass the censor, whose job apparently is to iron out anything original, thought-provoking and different. Everything must be ordinary, to give offense to no one—especially the all-powerful "sponsor."

Of course, cheap jokes about women always go over big. I noticed. That's allowed. TV is undoubtedly good for sports, and there may be some good plays and music. There will be some speeches during the campaign, worth listening to, especially when my friend George Charney and Cliff McAvoy and their supporters get on the air.

But one must be very selective, I judge.

TV news programs are "opium for the people." When some Ohio folks were arrested recently in a Smith Act case, all their pictures appeared on TV — "Rogues' Gallery"—FBI made pictures. They looked like what gangsters are supposed to look like, although I notice gangsters usually are well-dressed and look like business men on TV. Although I personally know some of the Ohio people, I could not recognize one of them from those horrible pictures, doctored to create animosity and prejudice.

I'm not writing this to start a big TV yes or no controversy, but merely to register a personal reaction and to draw a moral. Capitalism and all its cultural superstructure stinks today. It's decaying. With a good Socialist economic base we'd have a different kind of use made of radio, TV, the screen, etc.

But maybe I'm trespassing on Dave Platt here. What I started out to say is Christmas is six weeks away.

IN THE EARLY 20'S, after World War I, Christmas was the focal point of our Amnesty campaign, for the release of the wartime political prisoners. There were several hundred of them. Debs was in Atlanta, where Dennis and Gates are today. Nearly 100 IWW prisoners were in Leavenworth, where Potash and Hall are today. Fort Leavenworth was full of wartime military prisoners. Kate O'Hare was in Missouri, as Mrs. Blumberg and Mrs. Frankfeld are now in Alderson, W. Va.

I heartily agree with some remarks made in the recent report "New Opportunities in the Fight for Peace and Democracy"—as follows:

"We must throw new energy into the fight for amnesty for the victims of the Smith Act. We must say, self-critically, that the fight has not yet become the property of the Party as a whole. If, despite this, the campaign for amnesty has gathered considerable support in the most diverse circles, we must say that the potentialities for advancing the demand for amnesty for the victims of the Smith Act has a significance that goes far beyond the ranks of the Party."

Not a single prisoner served his full term in the 20's (and there were sentences ranging from 3 to 10 years) thanks to the nationwide amnesty campaigns, which by hard day to day work built up a tremendous demand. The other day Albus Campos was released in Puerto Rico from a 20 year sentence.

A FRIEND wrote me an encouraging letter recently. He said:

"It's tougher today — but it can be done, and when it is done this time it will have even more importance than it did the (Continued on Page 5)

What Trieste's People Think of Dulles' Plan

By NELL CATTONAR

TRIESTE (By Mail).—The first evil fruits of the Tito aggression are being felt by the unhappy residents of Zone B, which has long been absorbed in fact into the fascist Yugoslav regime. The Anglo-American note of Oct. 8, in complete violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy (the latter signed by 21 nations in 1945) "cedes" Zone A to Italy and Zone B to Tito. This note has condemned the citizens of Zone B, of both Italian and Slovenian origin, to all the horrors which the world has learned to associate with the word "fascism."

On the very day that the note was broadcast to the world, Titoite gangs, organized by the dreaded Yugoslav secret political police "OZNA" raided the peaceful village of Zone B, destroying homes of Italian-speaking families, looting them of clothes, furniture and food, and driving the inhabitants into the streets.

Dozens were called in for brutal

interrogation. Hundreds of others, known to have relatives in the city of Trieste (in Zone A) were called in for questioning by the OZNA, and ordered to leave Zone B once and for all. Many have already been deported, and are permitted to take with them nothing but the shirts on their backs.

During the night following the announcement of the illegal American "decision," more than 30 anti-Tito residents of Zone B secretly crossed the border into Zone A for sanctuary against the fascist terror. Parents have been separated from children, wives from their men. At Capodistria, in the heart of Zone B, an Italian Catholic Priest has been expelled, while more than one Italian school has been wrecked and totally destroyed.

At the border line between Zone A and Zone B hundreds of people are waiting, hungry and freezing (the temperatures have suddenly dropped, and the north wind which whips down from the Alps is blow-

ing at 90 km. per hour); in the meantime, the Allied (American) Military Government ordered the border closed; thus the refugees are being held, under the machine-gun surveillance of the Titoite gangsters, waiting, praying for the chance to flee from Tito.

IN ZONE A

In Zone A, which is predominantly Italian, the expected manifestations of joy at the prospect of becoming once more part of Italy have failed to materialize. The atmosphere is one of fear, discontent and bitterness; bitterness at the failure to consult the population itself as to its desires; fear of war. For the population of Zone A is well aware that whole illegal maneuver is being engineered by John Foster Dulles; that it violates wholesale the Peace Treaty, and is a long step toward war.

Public opinion favors the constitution of a really "Free" Territory of Trieste, with a UN-appointed Governor, and an end of all occupation by foreign troops, as pro-

vided for by the Peace Treaty.

A protest strike of the industrial workers tied up every important plant in the American Zone A on Saturday, despite the sabotage of the leaders of the Reuther—"Free World" type trade unions.

Whatever the outcome of the present battle of words, notes, threats and provocations between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments over the fate of the contested territory of Trieste, it becomes cleared with each moment that the Pentagon is once more applying the old imperialist divide-and-rule policy, whipping up nationalism and fear, ruthlessly violating treaties and agreements, in its attempt to provoke new explosions in war-weary Europe.

At the moment of writing, Yugoslav troops have officially occupied Zone B, and an entire division of armored trucks and tanks is poised at the border of Zone A, "daring" the Italian Army to set foot on Zone A in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-American note.

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PAROLE FOR COSTELLO

HOW DIFFERENTLY things go when one is a grafter as against the case of a patriotic American whose ideas don't suit the warmakers.

Thus, we read that Frank Costello, notorious underworld leader, jailed for contempt for refusing to divulge certain facts to the Kefauver graft probe, is now on his way out of jail. He will leave Lewisburg prison after having served 12 months of an 18-month sentence.

This takes place just about the time that U. S. Attorney Brownell upholds the "right" of McCarthy to refuse to appear before a Senate committee, which wants to know how he cashed \$172,000 in four years on a salary of \$15,000 a year, and how come at least two big corporations helped him out financially just when they needed his influence in the Senate. McCarthy's contempt of the Senate is proudly upheld by the Attorney General.

BUT NOW look at the other side of the picture. Out in Seattle a brutish judge flings a three-year jail term—yes, three years!—at a courageous and innocent American scholar, Dr. Herbert Phillips, a witness in the Smith Act "trial" whose sole "crime" is that he refused to become an informer and name names of new victims demanded by the government prosecution.

Dr. Phillips was called as a witness to testify on the meaning of Marxism—he winds up facing a three-year jail term!

The same hangman judge, eager no doubt for headlines and political advancement, hurls the same sentence of three years at two other defendants in the case after slugging them all with five-year terms solely because of their ideas! And Benjamin J. Davis, Smith Act victim, has been summarily denied parole though legally entitled to it.

For an extortionist like Joey Fay an amnesty movement of national proportions, up to the highest political figures, has been going on. For courageous Americans, who dared to denounce the Korean slaughter when that massacre was being peddled as a noble cause, there is callousness and lawless brutality.

Thus is exposed the fakery of the McCarthyites who claim they are fighting "crime and communism." Crime gets all the consideration and tenderness; decent Americans victimized for their ideas get the club.

It is time to reverse this! It is time that amnesty be demanded for the Smith Act victims, that the savage jail sentences be nullified by the higher courts, that low bail be set, that the whole machinery of political persecution be halted.

MIDDLE EAST DISSENSIONS

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, headed by that crafty fomenter of dissensions, John Foster Dulles, is showing its hand once again in the Middle East.

The immediate occasion is the Arab countries' charge that the Israel government is carrying out violence against Jordan, countered by the Israel retort that the Arab countries, like Egypt, Jordan and Syria, are aggressive against Israel, boycotting her, etc.

Now Dulles, as part of his general diplomacy of keeping the fires going in the Middle East, has decided to hold back "economic aid" from Israel.

This is the old Dulles tactic of blackmail, started in the Marshall Plan, which is applied without exception to "allies" of the Pentagon and State Department when any arm-twisting is needed to get obedience.

The background to this Middle East turmoil is easy to find. It comes, in the first place, from the deep-seated desire of the Middle East peoples to get free from the feudal-Wall Street slavery which fastens poverty and disease on them and their children. Against this, there comes the State Department with its scheme to turn the Middle East into a military base for aggression against the Soviet Union and Asia. Part of this scheme is to subsidize the most reactionary, fascist regime, thus killing two birds with one stone—killing the national independence movements of the people, and getting them ready to be cannon fodder for war on China, and the Soviet Union.

Washington's hand was in the fascist uprising of Naguib in Egypt, of the military fascists in Syria and Iran. Washington has been trying to buy Israel for the same aim of war, and the tragedy has been that elements in the Israel government have played ball with this scheme, only to find that they have bartered away Israel's independence, and opened it to attack on all sides.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Another Locarno Not In Our National Interest

TODAY'S TEXT: "Our job at this convention is to frame a program that will ensure full employment, the maximum standard of living that our economic system can afford, and security for the family when its income is taken away by illness, accident, old age or death. Today we can get a glimpse of the prosperity, the higher standard of living, the security that is possible to all. Let us resolve in this convention that we will not permit that great promise to turn into ashes of unemployment, insecurity and poverty." — From the IUE-CIO President James B. Carey's keynote address at the fifth annual convention at Montreal, Canada, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.

EVERYBODY KNOWS nowadays that without national security there can be no security of the individual and the family. Well, if this is true, we ought to ask ourselves whether the idea of a "Locarno-type" system of alliances actually serves the interest of our national security. This raises Locarno up to the bread-and-butter level.

The project for another Locarno, as the newspapers have reported, was first proposed by Prime Minister Churchill. He snatched at a vote-catching phrase used by Chancellor Adenauer, who was trying to answer his opponents' charge of plotting war against the Soviet Union.

Later, Adlai Stevenson seized on the idea and brought it back from his 'round-the-world trip. And we have now been told that Secretary Dulles is "amenable" to it. One report from the recent London three-power foreign ministers' conference said that Dulles, Eden and Bidault were contemplating some sort of "non-aggression" pact to be offered to the Soviet Union.

Amidst all this, the newspaper Pravda declared that such talk was "lying propaganda of the aggressors to deceive the masses." The issue, therefore, is joined. And it behooves us to examine it from the standpoint, first and foremost, of its bearing on the national interest of the majority of our countrymen.

THE LOCARNO IDEA, as Churchill again set it forth in his Oct. 10 speech to the Tory Convention at Margate, is "the plan of everybody going against the aggressor, whoever it may be, and helping the victim, large or small."

That was what had happened in 1925, according to Churchill, "when under the Locarno plan Britain agreed to come to the defense of France if Germany attacked France, or to go to the defense of Germany if France attacked Germany."

But that plan had failed, retorted Pravda. It had restricted Germany's freedom of action in the West, but allowed Germany's freedom of action in the East and directed it against the Soviet Union.

Yes, said Churchill, but "there was a very good reason for that. The United States was not in it."

Now Churchill's answer, as anyone thinking about it in the least will see, is no answer whatsoever to Pravda's assertion. Churchill is thinking of the fact that World War II did not break out as the Locarno schemers had calculated, and that is, as a German-Soviet war. Quite contrary to their expectations and calculations, it broke out as a conflict between Germany and Britain and France.

What Churchill is saying, therefore, is that had the United

States been a party to Locarno, the war might have broken out as Locarno planned it—by Hitler first attacking the Soviet Union.

And that, from the viewpoint of the unreconstructed old war-maker would have been just dandy!

But would it have saved the American people—and the Brits—which actually overtook us? Ities which actually overtook us? Would it have prevented Pearl Harbor? Would it have prevented our involvement in World War II?

Such purely out-of-this-world questions are, of course, unanswerable. It is the realities of history with which we must concern ourselves. And one of the realities is that history happened the way it did, and the war broke out as an Anglo-British-German conflict, precisely because the Locarno policy betrayed the national interests of the British and French people. It both encouraged and subsidized German aggression.

WHAT WOULD BE the probable outcome of a new Locarno, to which our government is a partner? Would it come to the aid of People's Poland, People's Czechoslovakia, or the German Democratic Republic, for instance, if a West German army attacked any one of these countries? Does Churchill mean this when he speaks of "everybody going against the aggressor"? Is this Adlai Stevenson's idea and the plan to which Dulles is at last resigned?

If this were so, it would mean that the British Tories and the Eisenhower Administration have made a fundamental change in policy. It would mean that they have agreed on a policy of peaceful co-existence, that they are no longer determined to rearm West Germany and to "liberate" the People's Democracies, that they are prepared to dissolve the Atlantic war alliance, withdraw from foreign bases and agree to a program of disarmament. But can any thinking American say that such is the case?

On the contrary, all the evidence points the other way. Washington and Bonn are now thinking of an exclusive "defense" (read: war) alliance, in case the plan to smuggle a German Army into the Atlantic war bloc by the back-door of the so-called "European Defense Community" breaks down.

And Walter Lippmann was correct in reassuring Senator Knowland (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Oct. 8) that such a "security guarantee" to the Soviet Union as is involved in the Locarno idea would mean no change in fundamental policy. "Does Sen. Knowland suppose that Adenauer, for example, is urging the Allies to give the Russians a guarantee that they may remain in possession of Eastern Germany? Or that Dulles is thinking of signing a treaty to legalize forever the Soviet military occupation of Eastern Europe? . . . The truth of the matter is just about the exact opposite of what Senator Knowland supposes. . . ."

THE LOCARNO idea, therefore, as it is being put forward today, represents merely a warmed-over maneuver for an old aim. It is a tactical move by means of which, as Lippmann put it, "to promote and facilitate a Soviet military withdrawal from Europe," the pre-condition for a massive attempt to "liberate" the People's Democracies. Such crude and transparent

schemes are hardly likely to deceive the Soviet people. And this, of course, should be a factor of importance to us. If we are concerned for our own national security in any system of alliances, we should not impute to the Soviet people a lesser concern for their national security.

The more dangerous aspect of the Locarno idea and its "non-aggression pacts" is what it does to us. How many of our countrymen does it deceive into believing that the Eisenhower Administration has broken with its old policy and begun honestly to negotiate?

If it does this, and lulls our people into a false sense of security to obscure the fact that Dulles, McCarthy & Company are still conspiring behind our backs on the reckless, provocative policy of instigating German and Japanese militarism against the Soviet Union and People's Democracies, then it indeed undermines our national security.

It is well to remember, in these days, that the greatest enemy of the national security of the British people was Chamberlain, and the arch-traitor of the French nation was Daladier. At Munich, they, too, pretended to be negotiating for peace in our time.

Xmas

(Continued from Page 4)

last time. In a way that's why it's harder. The way to do it is to do it—and no one is doing enough yet. I think we could have a successful city-wide Amnesty meeting right now and such meetings could be held in at least a half a dozen cities in the country (specially where there are Smith Act cases—E.G.F.).

"I think we could get 100,000 signatures in a month to a petition for Amnesty right now. I think we have waited too long to demand a general pardon for soldiers convicted during the Korean War, now that the shooting has stopped. This is traditional in this country and everywhere in the world, and would get widespread support (note especially the Lt. Gilbert case and the remaining Puerto Rican cases)."

"This would build up the idea that the fighting has stopped and everyone is happy about that and nothing but good could come for everyone if those who were jailed because they were against the war in the first place were permitted to go home and rejoin their families."

"Letters to the President and Attorney General and Congressmen demanding such actions; delegations and picket lines supporting such action, could be gotten under way right now."

What do you think? What will you do? It's six weeks to Christmas.

Attorney General Of Michigan Asks Retrial for Negro

DETROIT.—Michigan Attorney General Frank Millard has asked the Michigan Supreme Court to reconsider its rejection of James Henderson's appeal for a new trial.

The Attorney General moreover requested that the long-imprisoned Henderson's case be returned to Judge James Spier's court in Mt. Clemens for an open court hearing with testimony from all concerned.

This is the first break in a case which began more than 11 years ago with Henderson's arrest, night court hearing and life sentence—all within four hours.

Steel Union

(Continued from Page 1)

sion-insurance plan was won in 1949, there will be an opportunity to change it. The program, by agreement, was frozen for five years.

The 1949 pension - insurance pact was sharply criticized by almost all speakers. A number cited figures from their own local retirement data showing that in the usual case the pensioned worker received about \$85 a month from social security obligating the companies to add only about \$15 to make up the guaranteed \$100 monthly minimum.

Several noted that they have hundreds on their local membership rolls past 65, but that these "can not afford to retire on the inadequate pension, and are still too young to die."

The consensus, indicated by the strong applause that greeted speakers, is:

- That social security be divorced from the company's pension plan and that the firms be obligated to pay a substantial sum, irrespective of S.S., to bring the total near \$200.

- That the plan be "mobile," making it transferable from company to company. At present a worker must be employed continuously for 25 years with the same company to qualify.

- That a worker be able to get a commensurate pension if he retires with fewer than 25 years of employment to his credit.

- That survivors' pension be provided in case of the worker's death.

FUND'S SECURITY

Bernie Greenberg, the union's pension expert, said some 30,000 are now retired on the union's plan, but he expressed fear over the security of the plant's trust fund, and suggested that one of the demands be a right for the union to have a look in the status of the trust funds set up by the companies. He wondered if the companies are setting aside enough money during "good" times for the trust fund.

"If we suffer an economic depression, many more will choose to retire, and the company may find itself in a position where it could not adequately meet the pension," he said.

"Most of my people are now talking about \$200 a month," said Paul Hilbert of District 15, Ohio. "And they want the plan divorced from Social Security."

Al Rodovitch, of East Chicago, said his local in Youngstown Sheet voted unanimously to separate the pension plan from Social Security.

Sam Camen of Youngstown received vigorous applause when he said the members are "ready to hit the bricks again" to get a substantial pension.

Camen said that the latest increase in Social Security payments had relieved the steel companies of the bulk of the cost they agreed to meet in their 1949 contract.

"I believe they pay their \$15 out of just the interest of the trust fund they set up," he said.

The most common demand raised on the insurance plan was an end of the 5 cents per hour the workers are required to pay into that fund. In addition to shifting the entire cost to the company, demands were raised for more adequate medical allowances and for some form of control that would stop the practice by some doctors of putting patients fees so high that they often run double the allowed cost.

The company now pays only for half the cost of the insurance plan.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y., or bring them to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

CRC

(Continued from Page 3)

a.m.; opening general session 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; lunch 12:30 p.m. to 1 p.m.; panel sessions 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.; closing general session, summaries, 3:30 to 5 p.m.

The panels are World Peace to be chaired by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, surgeon and peace fighter; and addressed by Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade; Education Arts and Professions, to be chaired by the Rev. William Howard Melish and addressed by Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative director of the Teachers Union; Labor, to be chaired by Bob Requa, business agent of the Furriers Joint Council and addressed by Mrs. Vicki Carvin, executive secretary of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council; Civil Rights, to be chaired by George Murphy, Jr., journalist; Negro Affairs, to be chaired by Thelma Dale, women's leader; and Youth, to be chaired by leaders in the student and youth movement.

NMU

(Continued from Page 3)

in one election you can bet your life it will change it in the next election.

Vote on the amendment on vacancies was 335 to 65, with 110 not voting. There was no official count of abstentions.

The delegates voted down Duffy's ruling to close discussion on a proposition permitting the national office to fill vacated offices below the top three posts by appointment. The amendment was ordered back to committee.

FINES

NMU secretary Neal Hanley told the delegates that fines imposed on members for violation of union rules "are not being collected in some parts."

He said \$84,594 is owed to the union in fines by 1,482 members. By 390 to 2 the constitution was amended to instruct port patrolmen to collect these fines.

A debate developed over an amendment denying a member rights and benefits of the union until his fine or other penalties are discharged. A Puerto Rican delegate asked:

"If a man is fined \$50 and is denied the right to ship out, where is he going to get the money to pay the fine?"

The motion on denying union rights to defaulters was adopted 355 to 35, with 111 unofficial abstentions.

The vote was 321 to 8 to eliminate the NMU Welfare Department.

OTHER CHANGES

Other constitutional changes adopted:

- Void election of any convention delegate who leaves his ship of company 30 days prior to the convention.

- Permit National Council emergency meetings to act on matters not covered by the emergency.

- Make eligible for union office any member who has been continuously in good standing for one year and is a U. S. citizen or has first citizenship papers. There were no citizenship requirements in the original constitution.

- Empower the NMU president to designate departmental duties

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of the three vice-presidents. Herebefore duties of vice-presidents were designated on election ballots.

- Increase traveling expenses of officers from \$15 to \$20 a day.

Delegates from the S.S. R. Berlanga presented a critical report on the union's bi-monthly paper the "Pilot," stating:

"The membership is more interested in reading the news of the union and from other ships than it is to look at pictures of activities which we see every day on the ships."

In an attempt to improve the "Pilot" the convention is sending questionnaires to ships' crews.

The convention earlier adopted a resolution offering friendship to the AFL International Seafarers Union and calling for a "no raiding" pact, but warning it must be a two-way proposition. On this point Curran said:

"I want to serve notice on the ISU here and now that while we do not have spies in their backroom meetings, we know what is going on and we have fought many tough groups before and defeated them. Those groups who would attempt to destroy the CIO better be careful they do not destroy themselves."

Curran announced the union now has approximately 44,000 dues-paying members.

Harvey O'Connor To Address Rally Here Tonight

Harvey O'Connor, author of "Steel Dictator," "Mellon's Millions," and other books, will speak tonight (Thursday) at 8:30 at a meeting at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 48 St. near Sixth Ave., under the auspices of the Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties.

O'Connor was indicted last Friday on a "contempt of Congress" charge for invoking the First Amendment when he refused last July to answer witch-hunt questions by Sen. Joseph McCarthy's investigating subcommittee.

Matthew Josephson, author of "Robber Barons," will also speak.

Hearing Today On Boris Sklar

A writ of habeas corpus, seeking to free Boris Sklar from Ellis Island, will be argued before Federal Judge Sugerman at 10:30 a.m. today (Thursday), it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Sklar, 68, an editor of the Russian language daily, Russky Golos, was arrested in deportation proceedings and has been held at Ellis Island without bail.

He is the 13th editor of a foreign language or progressive publication to be faced with deportation or denaturalization proceedings under the McCarran Law.

The hearing will be held at the Federal Courthouse, Room 506, Foley Square.

SALE THIS WEEK

On Coatings

All Greatly Reduced

Other Worthwhile Buys

Muted shades, 54-inch 80% Cashmere, 20% Woolen (British) Limited quantity, handsome \$5 per yd. Tweed suiting (Belgium) \$3.95 yd. Limited quantity. All 5% discounts cancelled.

MILL END IMPORTS

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Five doors west of Broadway

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

what we hope will not be a select group of "day's pay" contributors to the Fund.

Dr. Ulysses Campbell, one of the courageous group of Americans who assumed the job of publishing this paper, sends us \$45 from Orange, N.J., \$25 his own contribution, \$20 from a business associate who saw his name signed to the recent statement of the publishers in support of the fund campaign.

"It was indeed a very pleasant surprise to come across your name among the best dozen people around," the associate wrote Dr. Campbell in sending him the \$20.

There is \$9 from a group of Jersey longshoremen who write that "more and more N.J. longshoremen are reading our Worker. There is a greater appreciation in the light of waterfront developments." They suggest more articles on the lives of longshoremen in Socialist lands and western Europe.

A Trenton electrical worker and a retired school teacher together send \$6 in honor of Sidney Stein.

From South Jersey comes \$20, and another ten from a Camden reader. There is also \$10 from Hillside, N.J.

Our Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee sends along another \$115. From Josephine, daughter of Gil Green, a political refugee as a result of the political police terror, there is \$10 "given in the names of Donald and Bobby Franklin," children of a victim of the deportation delirium. There was \$25 from another Chicagoan, another \$10, still another \$2 and \$1, and another dollar from E. St. Louis, Ill.

There is \$25 from Cleveland, sent by a "Russian-American reader." Another Cleveland, nearing \$80, sends \$1, and apologizes it was all he could afford since he lives on very small income.

From still another Cleveland comes \$5 and a note that "hocus-pocus has arrived in this town," meaning, we take it, the FBI and the thought-control arrests. "It beats all how the DW can keep going under such heavy pressure," says the note. The readers make that possible. Another Cleveland sends \$2, "some of that Moscow gold." There is another buck from Cleveland and still another from Gloucester, O.

A group of north side readers in Pittsburgh sends \$11, and there is still another \$10 from the Smoky City. There is also a contribution of \$15 from a Philadelphian.

R Melvindale, Mich., reader sends \$15, and from another Michigan industrial city comes \$10 from a worker facing deportation.

There is \$2 from a 73-year-old woman in Lakewood, R. I., who lives on little but has already sent a ten and a five previously. "I sure don't want to lose my paper," she writes.

Another \$10 from a small town in Maine, sent by a staunch woman supporter of our paper whose husband is away working as a farm laborer. She apologizes for not sending \$25 to cover all coupons in the coupon book we sent out, but says when her husband comes back perhaps they can scrape together the other \$15.

There is \$5 from an Albany friend, \$5 from Woodland, Calif., \$10 from San Francisco, another \$1 from Beverly Hills, and still another \$10 from Veder, Wash. That \$10 from Frisco is from one who has sent several already, and contributed every few days during past campaigns, too.

A New York friend writes: "My weekly dollar as I promised. I learn more from your paper daily than from most books. Thank you."

From Sunnyside, Queens, the paper's staunch backers send another \$25. A Brooklynite sends \$2, addressed to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, saying "I often rob Peter to pay Paul." Another Brooklynite who has contributed before sends \$1 on the grounds that "while the warmongers are running rampant, our paper must continue to grow."

Still another New Yorker sends five and commends us on Virginia Gardner's series on the Rosenbergs in The Worker. We are also urged to write in behalf of the crisis facing the Jefferson School which "we must not lose."

A dollar from a New Yorker, the third contribution, says all columnists are excellent, but wants more of Dave Platt and reads Lester Rodney though not as a sports fan.

A Flatbush friend who sent five earlier sends another \$2 because "we have to keep the paper going." And two brother-readers send another \$2, their third contribution.

Again, there are numerous contributions these past few days we have not been able to acknowledge. We'll get to them yet.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

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FRANK GIARAMITA
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Classified Ads

(Mandolin Instructions)

N.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members, 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 186 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC TRAIN SETS—from \$17.75—30 percent off until Oct. 31. Standard Brands Dist., 149 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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FURNITURE refinished and repaired. If you are tired of maple, we make it mahogany. Estimates free. Work done in your home. Call IN 9-8327.

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CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7107.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JU 8-3000. Day-Night.

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'The Overcoat' Is a Powerful Satire on Political Corruption

By DAVID PLATT

Some of the finest films being made in the world today are coming from Italy. "Two Cents Worth of Hope," "Bellissima," "Rome 11 O'Clock," and now "The Overcoat" (at the World) adds more inches to the stature of Italian films.

A century ago one of Russia's great writers, Nikolai Gogol, wrote a story which has become a classic about a small, downtrodden, dehumanized municipal clerk who discovers that the possession of a fine overcoat opens doors that were shut in his face when he went around in a threadbare garment.

The story was a sharp indictment of bureaucracy and corruption in Czarist Russia.

The movie version by screen writer Cesare Zavattini, director Alberto Lattuada, and Renato Rascel, the actor who plays the part of the harassed little clerk, uses the materials of Gogol's story, but the locale is now Italy and the time—the present.



And what a marvelous expose it is of contemporary, graft-ridden and bureaucratic city government operated by and for the calloused few.

Humor and satire are the weapons used by these gifted movie-makers to bring out a whole range of social questions now before the Italian people.

The Mayor (Giulio Stival) is an aristocratic hangover from the Mussolini era with a colossal contempt for the poor.

There are slums and breadlines and people walking the streets in the cold winter night without hats or coats, but this arrogant knave insists on spending millions on a museum to house the remains of an ancient city recently excavated. On top of that the impertinent fool gives instructions that the walls of the new structure are to be built high enough to eliminate the view of the surrounding slums. Money for the project is expected to come from the lower classes in the form of higher taxes. The graft involved in the Mayor's pet project would make a Tammany politician green with envy.

Add all these elements together and you have as powerful an indictment of corrupt machine politics as you can wish for.

Renato Rascel, one of Italy's finest actors, draws laughs one moment and tears the next in the Chaplinesque role of the underpaid and much abused clerk who sides with the masses against the bosses.

This pathetic little man has been fired for bungling a job for the Mayor—that's the superb scene where the clerk throws an important meeting into an uproar by reading back with oratorical gestures the garbled notes he had taken down during the speech-making. The notes have a beginning but no end. Irwin Corey, the comedian, does this sort of double-talk extremely well.

The clerk is not fired. The Mayor's rascally secretary is plotting a crooked deal with a couple of shady contractors and the little man overhears it. To hush him up he's reinstated with a bonus of fifty dollars which is just enough to buy the new overcoat, the ownership of which leads to some fabulous adventures, none of which I shall reveal here.

Let me say, however, that "The Overcoat" is filled with the great warmth and humanism that one finds in all important works of art. The artists who made it are craft-conscious as well as socially-minded. See how even the smallest bit player in the film works to make his performance a thing of beauty. Giulio Cali as The Tailor—there's an actor!

One possible criticism of the film is its suggestion that concessions can be won from crooked governments without mass protests.

The Mayor's last-minute change of heart as a result of being threatened by a ghost strikes me as being a pitifully weak symbol of the tremendous social upsurge in contemporary Italy.

Chicago Parley Saturday on School Issue

CHICAGO.—Chicago's school building crisis, the teaching of controversial issues, and the promotion of human relations in the city's public schools will be featured topics of discussion Saturday morning, Oct. 24, when the Citizens Schools Committee opens its Seventh Annual Conference at the Hotel Sherman here.

Over 11,000 children are now attending school on a double-shift at some 20 schools. School officials have begun to knuckle under to pressure groups attacking classroom discussion of sub-

jects like the United Nations, the New Deal, and textbooks dealing with these questions. Teen-agers' participation in anti-Negro hoodlums around the city has aroused concern as well over the inadequacy of the school's human relations programs.

Gen. Trofimenko, Soviet Hero, Dies

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—Col. Gen. Sergei Trofimenko, 54, a Soviet war hero, died yesterday.

The obituary in Izvestia was signed by Soviet president Kliment V. Voroshilov, defense minister Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Marshals Georgy K. Zhukov and Alexander M. Vasilevsky and other leaders.

KEEP YOUR HEAD!

By TOINI MACKIE

A headless man would seem to be McCarthy's innovation. Why have a head, unless, you see, it's just for decoration?

The mouth is in the head, it's true. But it's really quite a pity. Why have a mouth if you don't dare.

To speak, or sing a ditty? It's handier that way. But why have eyes, if blindness is the order of the day?

The head provides a resting place.

For ears of every size; But why have ears when all you hear are Big monstrous lies?

So you may say, why have a head? What burden it can be! With deafened ears and buttoned lips And eyes that cannot see!

There's one more thing about a head.

Its brains are used to think. Don't let McCarthy wash them.

Or they are sure to shrink.

So keep your head—it would be sad. If you should have to lose it. When all you really have to do Is dust it off . . . and use it!

LIFE WITH MEXICO'S INDIANS

In 1949, the painter and sculptor John Skeaping left for Mexico. For a year, apart from brief visits to Mexico City, he lived with the Mexican Indians, studying their way of life, customs, and the secret technique of their potters.

In "The Big Tree of Mexico" (University of Indiana Press, \$3.75) he gives us a very readable account of his adventures.

He proves himself to have all the chief qualities necessary for such a task—a real sympathy for the people whose life he shared, and a proper respect for their customs.

For many months he lived in a small Indian village, becoming the intimate of one particular family which eventually accorded him the unusual honor of asking him to act as "padrino," or godfather, to their eldest daughter.

The ceremony this involved and the many other rituals, mostly of a religious or semi-magical character, which Skeaping took part in, give the book an anthropological flavor.

The average Mexican Indian peasant or craftsman lives under feudal conditions. Medical services are almost non-existent.

The average Indian's diet consists almost exclusively of the maize tortilla. When traveling, large supplies of these are taken, according to the length of the journey.

Throughout the book there are descriptions, in passing, of particularly inhuman working conditions.

—J. D.



on the scoreboard—

by tesser rodney

What Was Wrong with Joe Black?

THE LITTLE ITEM from Honolulu was that Joe Black started and went the route for the Campanella All Stars Tuesday night to beat Ed Lopat's All Stars, with Robin Roberts and Mike Garcia on the mound, 4-3 in the tenth before an enthusiastic capacity crowd. Ed Mathews hit a homer off Black with one on but otherwise Joe was in control against a lineup of the top white big league stars.

Brooklyn fans seeing that item must think ruefully that it sounds like the Black of 1952 and that it wouldn't have taken much of the 1952 Black to have swung the World Series the Dodgers' way this time. Last year Joe won 17 in an astounding relief performance, and was the runaway rookie of the year. This year he was of no particular help, though here and there toward the end he began to give flashes of his '52 form. In the Series he pitched one inconsequential inning in a lost game.

This glimpse of the 1952 Joe Black in action again re-raises that tantalizing question: What happened to him this year? There are a lot of theories, including nonsense about the "sophomore jinx." A pretty obvious answer has been generally overlooked. It might be reasonably pertinent to reprint a warning from this column of Sept. 19, 1952, when Black was completing his job of hurling Brooklyn to a pennant.

(Reprinted from Scoreboard of Sept. 19, 1952)

Joe Black's Future . . .

IT HAS TO be said sooner or later, so let it be said now. Joe Black is being overworked and his future jeopardized. He has now pitched in 53 games (the entire schedule is 154, so even if he didn't throw another ball he will have pitched in more than one-third of all Dodger games). His record is 14-3 and he has directly saved 13 more, making him actually a 27 game winner. . . . a rookie of the Dizzy Dean caliber. If he isn't the "Most Valuable" in addition to "Rookie of the Year" then the award might as well go to one of Pittsburgh's second basemen. And if his \$6,000 contract isn't torn up and quadrupled—and I mean for THIS season, not next, well. . . .

In the mixture of elation at the way this magnificent athlete has saved the Dodgers' bacon and admiration for the way he does his amazing job, it is easy for a Brooklyn follower to push to the back of his consciousness the adding evidence of career-threatening overwork. One night in Boston Joe pitched six typical scoreless innings of relief. The very next night he was back hurling four more. Even though most of his appearances are of shorter duration, each one finds him throwing hard from the first pitch, since he comes in only when it's close. And many days and nights of apparent rest he is throwing in the bullpen—the arm is almost never resting.

Did it have to be Black to finish off the Pirates Tuesday night with two out in the ninth and a rookie at bat? Did it have to be Black the very next day to finish up a losing game?

If Joe Black has the strength pitched out of his good right arm for one season's pennant, it won't be the first time in recent baseball history that something like this happened, nor are the Dodger bigwigs the only culprits.

Dizzy Dean, and his brother Paul as well, were milked dry in one big year of constant starting and relieving—no matter how many stories you read about an injury to his big toe being the primary cause of Diz's career-shortening. Ask Old Diz whether it was his toe or the number of times Frankie Frisch sent him to the well—he's wiser now. He was young, strong and willing then, as Black is now.

The history of recent big one year relief pitchers probably gives a more exact warning of how Black's future is being risked.

The first hot one year post-war reliever was the Dodgers' Hugh Casey of 1947. Hugh worked in 46 games, won 10, lost 4, saved many others of course, and then pitched in every single one of the seven World Series games, seven days in a row. He was through the next season.

In 1949 "rubber arm" Joe Page relieved like nobody else ever had. He pitched in 60 games, won 13 and lost 8, actually saved many more, and had a great 2.60 relief average. In the next season, 1950, he was through at the age of 32, a prime year for a pitcher, winning 3, losing 7, and the next year he was out of the majors.

That same season Ted Wilks was a magnificent reliever for the St. Louis Cards, with a 10-3 record. But in working in 59 games he hurt his elbow and has never had too much since.

Finally there was the "mysterious" case of the Phils' Jim Konstanty. Nobody, but nobody, could figure out why he was so great in 1950 pitching the Phils to the flag with 15 relief wins and an e.r.a. of 2.66 and has been virtually useless since. All kinds of learned columns have been written explaining that it really has something to do with changing his style, jealousy by the Phil coaches of Konstanty's undertaker friend, etc., etc., etc.

Nobody bothered to say that the guy's arm was simply worked to death by being used in SEVENTY-FOUR games, more than half of all the games the Phils played.

There is no such thing as a "rubber arm." Arms are not made in rubber factories. They come attached and are made of the same flesh, blood, bone and muscle as the rest of the body.

Here's hoping Black isn't being ruined for 1953 and the years ahead.

WELL, WITH THE 1953 results in, it certainly seems as if the above 1952 warning may not have been too far fetched.

However, there is heartening evidence that 1954 may be another story, that the strength is coming back to that good right arm. Joe Page, mentioned above, was good every other year for a while, being overworked, having a tired arm, bouncing back, etc., until the 1949 crusher finished him. Black, who will be 30 next February, is younger than was Page, or relievers Casey, Wilks or Konstanty for that matter. Toward season's end he looked good here and there—in the last week he threw his hard one through the timing machine at 92 miles an hour, faster than either Milliken or Podres or any other Brooklyn pitcher. Now he has beaten the formidable Lopat All Stars in 10 innings. Very encouraging.

Let's hope Joe bounces back all the way—and that Manager Pee-wee Reese, a player himself, doesn't follow the Dressen work-him-to-death pattern.

33 British Metal Unions in Forefront Of Battle on Wages

By GORDON SCHAEFFER

LONDON, Oct. 21 (FP).—The pointblank rejection of the pay demand of 38 unions in the metal working industry means that the wage battle in Britain is on. During the next few months nearly every union and most of the working population will be involved.

The metal workers' bid for a 15 percent raise was put forward by the Confederation of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions. This is a loose federation of 38 independent unions of which the biggest is the Amalgamated Engineering Union, led by Jack Tanner, this year's Trades Union Congress president. Britain's two most right-wing unions—the Transport & General Workers, led by Arthur Deakin, and the General & Municipal Workers led by Tom Williamson—also belong to the confederation, but they are affiliated only on the basis of their metal working members (the membership of both unions stretches over scores of different industries). Deakin and Williamson can dominate the TUC with a combined vote of well over two million, but in the confederation they are hopelessly outvoted by the more militant unions.

So the wage battle opens with a group of unions in the lead who are not likely to be held back by the more moderate elements in the TUC. They are facing the most closely organized and probably the most powerful section of the British employers.

Last year, despite an appeal by chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler for a freeze on all wages, these employer groups gave way when faced with a threat by the unions to stop all overtime and piecework. This year they seem determined not to yield.

A WARNING

The rejection of the metal workers' demand is a warning to millions more workers whose unions are seeking increases. The miners have applied for raises on behalf of the lower-paid workers. Building workers and railwaymen have put in a demand similar to the metal workers. Even Deakin is at deadlock with the employers following their refusal to give a wage increase to dockworkers.

The electrical workers called protest strikes recently in a number of key centers to counter the delaying tactics of the employers. Their case is now being considered

by a court of inquiry set up by the government. If the court decides against any wage raise, the Electrical Trades Union will either have to call more strikes or accept defeat.

The battleground is clearly defined. The unions say living costs have risen so rapidly that the workers are daily seeing their standards fall. The employers, backed by the government, produced the official index of retail prices, which shows that living costs are now steady. The fact is that the official index is weighed so skillfully that the steep increases in food prices are counter-balanced by reductions in other commodities.

FOOD PRICES

But food has the first call on the household income, and even official figures show that while between June 1947 and July 1953 the official index rose by 41 percent, food went up 70 percent. Essential foods have gone even higher—bacon 125 percent, eggs 243 percent, meat 100 percent. If the government carries out its plan to permit increases in rents which were frozen at the prewar figure, the situation will be made much worse for payment of rent comes even before food.

The employers put forward another argument—the oldest of all. They point to the low wages and long hours worked in West Germany, Japan and other competitors and declare that any additions to the wage bill will price them out of world markets.

When the unions point to the fabulous profits of the last few years (both the metal working industry and the firms producing builders' materials have had a record year), the employers reply that if profits are cut, there will be no capital available for the capital reequipment of industry.

As for the state-owned railways and mines, the workers are told that both will soon be faced with a loss on the year's working—an argument which blithely ignores the fact that guaranteed compensation to former shareholders is a first claim on earnings.

Since the 1926 general strike, there have been very few strikes in Britain. A vast network of negotiating machinery has been built up and most disputes have been settled in this way. The present applications will go through this machinery and at any point in the procedure the deadlock can be broken either by the employers giving way, or by the various arbitration bodies repudiating the government call for a wage freeze and rejecting the employers' argument that wage increases will lead to disaster.

But if the unions find that the machinery is being used to force them to accept falling living standards, then they must either use their organized strength or accept lower standards for their members.

What's On?

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Criticism and Self Criticism" its theory and practice with speaker Dorey A. Wilkerson on Sun., Oct. 25 at 8 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 375 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

FRIDAY FILM GET TOGETHERS present "100 Men and a Girl" starring Leopold Stokowski and Deanna Durbin on Fri., Oct. 23. Film showing 8:30 p.m. Dancing and refreshments afterwards. Jefferson School of Social Science, 375 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. 50c.

CALLING ALL PEOPLE of Brooklyn to hear Joseph Clark, lecturer and correspondent who recently returned from 3 years of travel in Soviet Union will speak on "The Truth About the Soviet Union." All questions will be answered. Sun., Oct. 26, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

WHO WILL FIND the hidden pumpkin? Enjoy this and other games for adults and kids at our real old-fashioned Halloween Party. Bring your costume. Square dancing, sports activities, fun for the whole weekend. Sat., Oct. 24 at Camp Midvale, cooperative, interracial camp. Family rooms in our dormitory. Reservations: Camp Midvale, Midvale, N.J. TRHuns 5-2160.

CELEBRATE JEWISH LIFE'S Seventh anniversary concert and dance featuring Martha Schlamme, singer, and dances by Saul Bronstein and Joan Smith on Sat. evening, Oct. 24, at 518 Clinton Ave., Newark. Folk dancing after concert. Sub. \$1.25. Aup.: Newark Jewish Life Comm. **FIGHT McCARRAN ACT** and McCarthyism at Peoples Conference, Yugoslav Home 405 W. 41st St. 10:30 a.m. Panels on Youth, Negro Affairs, Labor, Education, Arts and Professions, Labor and Civil Rights. Registration \$1. Aup.: Civil Rights Congress.

Pittsburgh Women Back Negro Candidate

PITTSBURGH.—A movement is developing here among women voters to back the candidacy of W. P. Young, Republican, the only Negro in the race for City Council. Besides a Women's Non-Partisan Committee for Young, headed by Mrs. Katherine Iryis, there has been established a Democratic Women-for-Young Committee, which has received the support of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, vice-president of the Courier.

The Young-for-Council Committee has announced the Negro candidate's endorsement by Rev. Cornell Talley, pastor of Central Baptist Church, one of the largest Negro churches in the city. Talley was himself Republican candidate for the same office in the past two mayoralty campaigns.

The Progressive Party has linked its support of Young with support of Miss Ann Alpern, who, though a Democrat, has the nomination of both parties for Common Pleas Court judge. As City Solicitor, she made an outstanding record in conducting the court fights against the constant increase in rates demanded by the public utility corporations.

Woodworkers

(Continued from Page 2) for the leaders of the West to stiffen their wobbly knees. They bemoaned "shaken allied unity" in the cold war, attributing it to "a combination of short-sightedness on the part of the Allied nations and clever manipulations by Moscow."

Saying nothing about securing vast new markets opening up in Asia, the report stated the remedy to slumping trade "is related directly to trade relations between the U. S. and Canada."

IWA International Research Director Ed Kenney declared that "the entire lumber industry in the West, including Canada, has overproduced itself."

"Some plants are going on a four-day week and there may be a trend more and more in this direction," Kennedy said.

An important resolution adopted without opposition recommended an FEPC clause in all contracts. Delegates also endorsed the general idea of joint or coordinated negotiations in the lumber industry wherever possible.

Illinois UAW Local Asks Gov't Program on Jobs

MELROSE PARK, Ill.—From UAW-CIO Local 6 at the Harvester plant here has come a demand for government action to halt the layoffs which are continuing to mount at all Harvester plants.

After the shop committee was informed of another major cut-back, the local sounded a vigorous call for a federal program of public works.

"We say build, build, build," declared a statement in the local's official paper, "We need millions of housing units, we need thousands of schools, we need hospitals and health centers, modern roads and highways, adequate parking facilities in the major cities, we need rural electrification and the development of power facilities and flood control."

The local charged that "high profits bring layoffs," pointing out that Harvester profits continue high.

The UAW-CIO local said that the same production cutbacks announced for the Melrose Park plant will also be put into effect at the Tractor Works in Chicago.

MAXIMKA MAGICOLOR PREMIER MALENKOV SPEAKS IN MOSCOW

Big Business Counts On Unemployment for Speedup

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH

According to W. L. Russell, business editor of the Pittsburgh Press, Big Business is looking hopefully forward to increasing unemployment to force more production per worker. This was revealed in his column Today's Trends in the issue of Oct. 4.

"Production experts," he affirms, "predict that 1954 man-hour output will be the highest since the close of World War II."

"REASONS: Not only because of improved machinery and production techniques, but the increase in unemployment as business readjusts will have an effect on those working."

"The low point in man-hour productivity apparently has been passed."

WORKERS in the steel and electrical industries here could tell Mr. Russell about the so-called "low point" in man-hour productivity he so glibly speaks about.

For the past few years there has been a constant increase in the speedup. Every wage raise forced out of the big employers by the strength and militancy of the unions has been countered by the maneuverings of the efficiency experts, who have charted every possible area of "lost motion" in the attempt to exploit the workers to the maximum.

Russell's emphasis on the role of the unemployed in making the employed workers more amenable to speedup pressures is an admission that from the standpoint of Big Business a reserve army of the unemployed is indispensable to the functioning of "free enterprise" system, which the Chambers

of Commerce and National Assn. of Manufacturers hammer on as "the American Way of Life."

ANOTHER aspect of the increasing rate of exploitation of the workers was revealed by Philip A. Fleger, chairman of the board of the Mellon-owned Duquesne Light Co. of Pittsburgh, in an address at the Industrial Exposition of the Electric League of Western Pennsylvania this month.

"Today's investment in tools per worker, such as machinery and motors, is," he noted, "more than 20 times as much as in 1900. Making possible this investment is the fact that today's product per worker is far more than 20 times as much as it was 53 years ago."

"As a matter of fact the output per man-hour in industry has increased 400 percent since 1900," he declared.

BY THIS INDUSTRIALIST'S own admission the worker gets progressively a smaller and smaller proportion of the values turned out by him in production as the means of production and the organization of industry becomes more efficient. The inevitable consequence is that the mass of workers become increasingly unable to buy back the products of their labor, and the industrialists are driven to seek expanded markets abroad, bringing them into ever sharper conflict with the industrialists of the other countries in which the "free enterprise" system still holds on.

Thus do the advocates of the capitalist system themselves admit the truth of its indictment by the Communists, who are being railroaded to prison for daring to bring these facts to the attention of the people!

U.S. Steel Isn't Telling What It Pays Its Presidents

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH. — Clifford F. Hood, president of the U. S. Steel Corp., addressed the ministerial students of Western Theological seminary here recently on the subject: "More Than Bread Alone."

Mr. Hood should know what he is talking about. Life to him is certainly "more than bread alone."

When last year Benjamin Fairless resigned the presidency of U. S. Steel to become chairman of the Board of Directors, Hood was chosen as his successor.

As president, Fairless in 1951 got a salary of \$213,966, according to the research department of the CIO United Steelworkers Union. What Hood is getting, however, the department did not know. Peculiarly enough, his salary was unlisted in the circular to the proxies for stockholders, of which the union had a copy, although the salaries of a number of other officers were given.

A telephone call to the Public Relations Division of the corporation in the new U. S. Steel-Mellon Bank Bldg. here evidently created a commotion. The query was referred from one woman clerk to another and then to a man who seemed to be in charge.

All frankly stated they didn't know what their president got. The man opined that it was a "lot" but then "he certainly earned it!"

"Wait! I'll see if I can get you the information," he volunteered. After about a minute he came back. "Who's this calling?" he asked cautiously.

"Oh, it's like this," I replied disarmingly. "I and another steelworker have an argument over Mr. Hood and Mr. Fairless. He says the company recognized it wasn't good public relations for its president to get so much salary, especially because the union made a big hullabaloo over it and it got the men sore. So, he says, Mr.

Hood had to get along with a lower salary than Fairless.

"But I didn't agree. I said you got to reward initiative and there's not so many people can handle a job like president of U. S. Steel. So probably Hood gets more than Fairless. Besides, the cost of living has kept going up, so naturally Hood couldn't get along on what Fairless got. And my friend had to admit that he needed more money this year than last."

"The upshot of the argument was we each put up a \$5 bill that we were right. But how to prove it?"

"He says: Go to the horse's mouth. Call up the company and ask. They certainly must know what their president gets. So that's what I'm doing."

"Well, I'm sorry, old boy, I can't help you, but the fact is we're not allowed to give out that kind of information, the man in the Public Relations Division of the U. S. Steel concluded as he hung up the receiver.

That left me, holding the bag, because under the new 10-cent phone call I had had to drop in 30 cents to keep things going and that \$5 bet I'm sure I'm right on can't be collected.

I wonder if any reader of The Worker can help me out!

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